The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 3269

Monday, October 22, 1744.

Since our last arriv'd the Mails due from Holland *and* Flanders.

Turin, October 10.

THE Miscarriage of the late Attempt to relieve Coni, was entirely owing to the Waraſdins not obeying Orders; for, inſtead of remaining where they were poſted, and where they would have been of the utmoſt Service, in ſecuring us from the Effects of the Spaniſh Cavalry attacking ours, to whom they were ſuperior, they would needs attack the Grenadiers, and were exceedingly well beaten for their Pains. They retired as eagerly as they attacked; and would certainly have put all in Confuſion behind them, if the King had not diſmounted, given his Orders in Perſon, and put himſelf at the Head of the Troops that ſuſtained them. The Prince of Baden has received a Muſket Shot. The Marquis de Clerici has two very dangerous Wounds; one under the Jaw, the other under the Breaſt Bone. The Colonel of the Waraſdins received three Muſket Shot in his Body, and yet pulled down the Spaniſh Colours. The young Marquis d'Orſea is wounded in the Leg. The Marquis d'Alba had his Chin taken off. The Count de Saluces and del Maro are dangerouſly wounded. Three of our Officers beſides have loſt their Legs. We talk of levying the Militia in general, for the Security of the Country. The King did not retire from their Neighbourhood till he was aſſured the Enemy had received a Reinforcement of Fifteen Battalions; and that 3500 Spaniſh Troops were marching from the County of Nice thro' the Paſs of Tende, in order, by the Way of Savorgio, to reach the Camp before Coni. It is certain, that after the Battle, the Waters were ſo high for a whole Week, that the Allies were obliged to ſuſpend the Operations of the Siege of Coni; but we are ſince informed, that they have reſum'd it with as great Vigour as ever.

Franckfort, October 21. The French and Spaniſh Miniſters have followed his Imperial Majeſty, who propoſed to make his Publick Entry into Munich as Yeſterday. Two Days ago the Miniſter, Director of Mentz, carried the Dictature of the Empire the Emperor's Commiſſorial Decree, importing, 'That from his ſincere Love for his Country, to fulfil the Duty of his high Character, and to deliver his Subjects from the heavy Yoke of the Enemy, under which they had ſo long groaned, his Imperial Majeſty was gone to put himſelf at the Head of his Army; which, however, would not hinder his entertaining with the greateſt Pleaſure, the News of their endeavouring, by amicable Methods, to reſtore the Peace of Germany, and the Conſtitution of the Empire.' According to our laſt Advices from Berlin, the King has made ſeveral Promotions in his Army; and the Earl of Hyndford is on the Point of ſetting out from that City for Moſcow. M. Blondel, the French Miniſter here, has been for ſome Days treating with our Gentmen, about carrying 20,000 French Troops by Water from Straſbourg to Duſſeldorp, for which they demanded as many Crowns. We do not hear that the Bargain is concluded, tho' it is certain that Number of Troops will march towards Bavaria. The laſt News we had from M. Seckendorff, his Army was in the Neighbourhood of Fridbourg, and the Auſtrians were retiring out of the Electorate. Some Letters from Breſlaw ſay, that a Body of 16,000 Pruſſians are ſhortly expected in that Country, in their March to Bohemia; and that it is thought the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau, with 24,000 Men, will, about the ſame Time, make an Irruption into the Electorate of Saxony. We ſtill continue to have great Hopes here, that the King of Sweden will conſent to a Propoſal that has been made him on the Part of their Imperial and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, which is to march 16,000 Men, ſo as to embark them early in the Spring, for Pomerania.

From the Sardinian *Camp at* Communia, *or* Muraſſo, *the Second of* October, N. S.

'For ſeveral Days we had made Diſpoſitions at Saluſſes, for diverting the Enemy's Attention from our real Deſign, which was to march to them on the Side of Votignaſco. Upon the 26th, our Army left Saluſſes, marching towards the Left in ſuch a Manner, that by a Motion to the Right, it might be eaſy for us to form in Order of Battle, a Column of Horſe, covering the Right Wing of the Infantry, and another on the Left. The Rains and Inundations were ſo great, that we were obliged to halt one whole Day, viz, the 27th, at Votignaſco, for the coming up of the Right Wing. Upon the 28th the Army encamped at Muraſſo; from whence, the next Morning, we marched for Ronco in four Columns of Infantry, the Waraſdins on the Left, keeping along the Stura, and two Columns of Horſe on the Right; the Grenadiers being at the Head of the Columns, and the Artillery in the Rear. From Ronco we marched the 30th, in Order of Battle, towards the Enemy. One Column of Grenadiers and Waraſdins being placed between the two Lines, by Way of Reſerve to the Left; the Artillery in the Interval between the Brigades, ſome Chevaux de Friſe deſigned to cover the Right Wing of the Infantry, and the Regiment of Pallavicini cloſing the two Lines. The Horſe was placed in two Lines to the Right of the whole Army. The Carabineers and the Life Guards made up the Corps de Reſerve. The Country near Madona de l'Olmo is covered with Wood and Vines. The Waraſdins being within the Reach of the Fire from the Intrenchments, were ſuddenly engaged in the Attack, which had been fixed for the next Day, in order to give Time to prepare every Thing neceſſary in the mean while. They behaved themſelves with Bravery, but were repulſed; our Grenadiers ſupported them, and the Action being begun, the Brigade of Savoy came to the Attack. The ſecond Line marched thither by the Left, and both the one and the other, to the very Center, were expoſed to a terrible Fire of Cannon and Small Arms, without giving Ground, but without being able to force the Intrenchments, ſupported on the Right and Left by the Enemy's Infantry and Carabineers in Reſerve. The Engagement laſted till Night. The King, continually expoſed to the hotteſt Fire, was every where, and gave all the Orders himſelf. The Enemy's Horſe durſt not attack our Right, the Cannon of which very much galled their Center and their Left Wing. We took one Pair of Colours and ſome Officers and Soldiers of the Regiment Lionnois, who had got Poſſeſſion of one of our Batteries, which was quickly retaken by the Regiment of Savoy. At laſt the King ſeeing Numbers of brave Men fall without Succeſs, conſulted with his Generals, and commanded a Retreat, which was made leiſurely and in good Order, to a Place only two Miles from the Field of Battle. The Enemy did not think proper to come out of their Intrenchments to attack our Rear, which conſiſted of Grenadiers.

'The Army is now encamped in Order of Battle, in the Plain of Muraſſo, where the King is at Hand to obſerve the Enemy, and the Siege of Coni, and to make new Diſpoſitions as the Circumſtances may require. We are as yet ignorant of the exact Loſs we may have ſuſtained; for every Moment Soldiers, whom we thought killed, but who only remained behind with the Wounded, are coming in to us.'

From the Sardinian Camp at Foſſano, October 10. Since the Account of the Attempt to reſcue Coni, and force the Enemy's Lines before that Place on the ſecond Inſtant, and of our Army's being retired to the Camp of Muraſſo, the Enemy have never made, during the ſeven Days our Army continued there, the leaſt Motion to moleſt it, and not ſo much as a Detachment of theirs ever came within Sight of us. The King of Sardinia improved that Interval for throwing into Coni a Reinforcement of a Thouſand freſh Men, which at firſt met with ſome Difficulty from the overflowing of the Rivers, but has been ſince executed, without the leaſt Difficulty or Oppoſition on the Part of the Enemy. This has put new Life and Spirits in the Gariſon and the Burghers, who unanimouſly continue to exert themſelves, and to make a ſtout Defence; and by Letters come this Morning from General Leutrom, there is Reaſon to hope the Place may hold out this whole Month; and that the bad Weather, and the Want of Subſiſtance, in which the Enemy begin to be ſtreightened, may make them give over the Siege, or ruin their Army ſhould they perſiſt. Some of their Deſerters report, that they are already diſpoſing Matters for ſending Part of their Cavalry back over the Mountains, and that ſome of the Infant's Equipages have already taken the ſame Road; but this is not confirmed. In the mean while, as the Camp at Muraſſo, beſides its being unwholſome from the Dampneſs of the Soil, and its being overflowed by the leaſt Rain, was too open and expoſed for the Army to make a Stand there, in caſe the Enemy ſhould advance to attack it in any Part, the King of Sardinia, with the Advice of all the Generals, has thought proper to retire ſome few Miles farther, and to bring the Army under this Town, where it has taken up an admirable Camp, that is actually intrenching, and where it is wiſhed the Enemy would try to attack us. It is probable we ſhall make ſome Stay here; and the Syſtem agreed on ſeems to be, to diſtreſs and harraſs the Enemy by large Detachments, which we ſhall begin to put in Execution in a very few Days. The Enemy has not yet taken any of the Outworks of Coni: and the Redoubts have been, in a great Meaſure, repaired, ſo as to give ſtill much Trouble.

Vienna, October 13. This Moment arrived an Eſtafette, with Advice, that the Pruſſians have repaſſed the Moldaw, and are retired with Precipitation. General Nadaſti is already on the other Side, to the Left of the Pruſſians, with more than 6000 Men, in Cavalry, Huſſars, and irregular Troops; and Ghilani to their Right, with Two Regiments of Huſſars, 1000 Sclavonians, 1300 Waraſdiners, 1100 Croats, and ſome irregular Cavalry, in order to intercept their Convoys, and harraſs them in their Retreat.

Vienna, October 14. It has been impoſſible to obtain, ſince the Advice of the Retreat of the Pruſſians from Theyn, any certain Account of the Route they have taken, or of the Meaſures taken by Prince Charles with the whole Army. What ſeems to be moſt confirmed, with reſpect to the firſt, is, that the Pruſſian Baggage is gone by Sobieſlaw, which gives Room to believe, that his Pruſſian Majeſty will return to Czaſlaw (and from thence towards Glatz) by the Way that Prince advanced after the Battle of Czaſlaw, to Theyn. As to the ſecond, it is thought poſſible, that the Prince may have paſſed the Moldaw as on the 12th, in Purſuit of the Pruſſians. It was impoſſible to have attacked them at Theyn, on Account of the Woods, Marſhes, and Lakes. What ſeems moſt immediately to have occaſioned the Retreat, was the Poſition of General Nadaſti at Yung Worſchitz, where he was in the Way to intercept their Convoys from Pardubitz to Tabor. The general Opinion is, that the King of Pruſſia intended to reach Glatz, whither all that has been picked up, either by Foraging, Contribution, or Pillaging, has been carrying from Time to Time. Five hundred Men deſerted the Day he repaſſed the Moldaw. Thirty-two Villages in particular, belonging to Prince Schwartzenburg, were ranſacked; and by the Pillaging of the empty Houſes at Prague, every Thing there ſeems preparing for an Evacuation, tho' 1000 Men are ſaid to be ſtill left at Budeweis, and another Body of Pruſſians at Wittengau. Upon the whole, it is thought that the Pruſſians will have more Diſtreſſes, of all Kinds, to undergo in this long Retreat, than they could have ſuffered by the Loſs of a Battle.

Leipſick, October 19. We have Advices from Pilſen, of the 15th Inſtant, that Prince Charles has acquainted the Duke of Weiſſenfelds, that the Pruſſians were continuing their March to Nemiſchl near Borotin, the next Poſt-Stage from Tabor, in the Road towards Prague, having entirely abandoned Theyn, and repaſſed the Moldaw: That Prince Charles intended to paſs the ſaid River the next Day, in order to follow the Pruſſian Army: That the Saxon Auxiliaries directed their March the ſame Way, intending to be at Boritſch on the 16th, at Reſmital the 17th, and at Milin the 18th of this Month. The King of Pruſſia's Views, in this Retreat, are not known; nor whether he has abandoned his Poſts at Tabor and Budeweis, or left them gariſoned.

Hague October 27. The Memorial that was preſented to their High Mightineſſes by Mr. Trevor, was contained in the following Words.

High and Mighty Lords,

'As the Campaign in Flanders is drawing to an End, I have Orders from the King, my Maſter, to inform your High Mightineſſes, that it is his Majeſty's Intention to leave at your Diſpoſition, when the Campaign is over, that Body of 6000 Men, which, as Auxiliaries, your High Mightineſſes ſent into England, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Smiſſaert, laſt Spring.

'The King cannot, on this Occaſion, omit thanking your High Mightineſſes afreſh for the Readineſs and Cordiality with which they furniſhed that Succour, and to renew his former Teſtimonies as to his Satisfaction in Regard to the good Diſcipline obſerved by thoſe Troops, and the Zeal they diſcovered for his Service.

'His Majeſty is the more ready in parting with this Corps, and does it with leſs Regret, from a firm Perſuaſion, that your High Mightineſſes will deſtine all your Forces to the Support of the Common Cauſe; and that you will not fail to give ſpeedily an Anſwer to the ſolemn Demand which was made by his Majeſty on the 24th of April laſt, and reiterated by my Memorial of the 17th of Auguſt following, in ſuch Terms, as ſhall be dictated by your acknowledged Reſpect for good Faith, your Zeal for the publick Good, your

particular Friendſhip for his Majeſty, and the Share you yourſelves take in the Injuries done to your Allies.'

Done at the Hague, October 12, 1744.

ROBERT TREVOR.

HOME PORTS.

Portſmouth, October 19. Yeſterday came to Spithead the Marlow, Cowley, from the Downs; the Panther, Hodges, from South Carolina, laſt from Cowes, for Rotterdam; his Majeſty's Ships the Mary Galley, Capt. Swanſon, from the Downs; the Faulkland, Capt. Greenville, and the Fly Sloop, Capt. Lloyd, from Cruizing. 'The Faulkland Man of War has brought an Account, that they met, in their Cruize, part of a Ship's Stern, carved Work, and many other Things, part of a Wreck, ſuch as Yards, part of a Maſt, &c. greatly fear'd to be the *Victory*'s; and have likewiſe had Intelligence from People belonging to Guernſey and Alderney, that they heard, at the Time ſhe was ſuppoſed to be in Diſtreſs, upwards of a Hundred Guns fired; and that a Cheſt of Cloaths, marked *Cotterel*, a Commanding Officer of Marines on board, was likewiſe found.'

P. S. The Succeſs Sloop of War, with the Merchant Ships bound for the Downs, is now getting under Sail.

Dover, October 19. Wind W. S. W. Arrived the Prince William, Power, from Boſton in New England; and a Portugueſe Ship from Liſbon.

Deal, October 19. Wind S. W. by S. The Men of War, with the Outward-bound Ships as per laſt, remain. Arrived, a Snow from New England, but can't get her Name.

Deal, October 20. Wind S. S. W. Remain in the Downs his Majeſty's Ships Princeſs Louiſa and Cheſter, with the St. George, Hart, for Liſbon; the Tyger, White, for Newfoundland; and the Sally, Rains, for Chicheſter.

Arrived

His Majeſty's Sloop Cruizer, with ſeveral Coaſters, from the Weſtward.

LONDON.

They write from Warſaw, that the Count de St. Severin, the French Ambaſſador, had paſſed thro' that City, in his Way to Grodno, and that it was known he carried with him Bills from Hamburgh and Dantzick for near 1,000,000 of Livres.

The Election of a Duke of Courland is ſet aſide by an odd Accident. It is a Point ſettled, that the Votes of a Majority of Diſtricts, of which that Duchy is compoſed, is ſufficient to qualify a Prince for the legal Poſſeſſion of the Ducal Throne; but the previous Queſtion being put, *That the Throne is at preſent vacant*, and the Diviſion being Nineteen Diſtricts to Five, the Minority, who were againſt the Queſtion, ſtarted a Doubt, *Whether, if the previous Queſtion was not carried unanimouſly, they could proceed to an Election?* This the States of the Duchy have referred to the Deciſion of the Dyet at Grodno; and till this Queſtion is decided, the Election is ſuſpended.

We learn by a private Letter from Chamberry, that a moſt dreadful Murrain is broke out, not only among the Black Cattle, but among the Calves, Sheep and Hogs, in Burgundy, Foreſt, Baujolois, Lyonnois, and Dauphiny; which has obliged the Spaniſh Government, in Savoy, to publiſh an Edict, conſiſting of eight Articles, in order to prevent the Malady from ſpreading into that Duchy.

The ſame Letters inform us, that in the Animals that die of this Diſtemper, the Spleen and Lungs are quite dried up; but that ſome of the Peaſants have diſcovered a very odd Method of curing their Cattle, which is, by burying the Beaſt alive in a Hole full of Mud, with nothing out but his Head, and after remaining there nine Hours, they are taken out well.

We are informed by private Advices from Madrid, that the Scheme of burning another Part of the Royal Palace of the Eſcurial, has taken Effect for the ſecond Time, and the Journey of the Court thither, is put off for this Year.

There are ſome Letters from Franckfort which ſay, that an Expreſs had lately arrived there from the Pruſſian Camp in Bohemia, to Mr. Klinggraeff, his Pruſſian Majeſty's Miniſter at the Imperial Court; upon which, however, he did not go, as uſual, to communicate the Contents to the Court, nor is the Publick at all informed as to what they were, the Courier having remained in that Miniſter's Houſe till the Diſpatch was ready, which he carried back.

If we may credit ſome private Letters from Hamburgh, the Conduct of the King of Pruſſia is not to be accounted for from any thing that has happened in Bohemia, but from the Declaration of a Ruſſian Miniſter to the Regency at Berlin, as to the Reſolution of the Czarina, in Regard to the preſent Juncture of Affairs.

From Paris we learn, that they have a great deal of falſe Gold paſſing there; and that a moſt dreadful Gang of Street-Robbers, called the Abbots Troop, infeſt that City; and that laſt Week two Women had been found in the Streets, cut thro' the Middle, with a Note pinn'd to their Clothes, importing, that there were 18 more deſtin'd to the ſame Fate.

There are Letters from Chamberry, dated the 15th Inſtant, N. S. which ſay, that they had Advice of the Army of the Allies being obliged to raiſe the Siege of Coni, the Rivers having been ſo much raiſed by the late Rains, as to carry away the Bridges, ſo that it was impoſſible to ſupply the Army with Proviſions.

They write from Dreſden, that an Ordonnance has been lately publiſhed by his Poliſh Majeſty, as Elector of Saxony, requiring all his Subjects to quit the Pruſſian Service, on Pain of Confiſcation of their Effects.

We learn from Vienna, that according to their laſt Advices from Bohemia, the King of Pruſſia was retiring towards Glatz, with the Generals Nadaſti and Ghilani in his Rear, who have cut off his Communication with Prague and Czaſlaw.

The French have abandon'd Courtrai, after deſtroying the new Works they had begun to make there; and have mined all the Works of Menin, which looks as if they intended to blow up them likewiſe.

The Marſhal Count de Saxe has given Orders for putting his Troops into Winter Quarters, the Army having been extremely ſickly for Six Weeks paſt.

Laſt Saturday the Ten new Knights of the Bath were inſtall'd in King Henry the VIIth's Chapel, with the uſual Formality.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Brigadier Carpenter to be an Exempt in the Second Troop of Life Guards, commanded by Lord Cadogan, in the room of Capt. Johnſon, who has reſign'd.

Capt. Barnet is made Adjutant in the ſaid Troop.

And Edward Morris, Eſq; is appointed Sub-Brigadier, in the room of Capt. Barnet.

We hear the Corpſe of the late Duke of Marlborough is to be taken out of Weſtminſter Abbey, and carried to Blenheim, in order to be depoſited there; and the Ducheſs is to be interr'd by him.

Laſt Saturday a Meſſenger arriv'd Expreſs at Baron Waſenar's, the Queen of Hungary's Miniſter, with Affairs of Importance.

From the London Gazette.

Mahon Harbour, September 26. Vice-Admiral Rowley arrived here with the Fleet under his Command, upon the 13th Inſtant, and was obliged on the 14th, by the Badneſs of the Weather, to come into Port. His Majeſty's Ship the Liverpool, with Five Turkey Men under her Convoy, arrived here in Safety on the 12th, after a tedious Paſſage of Four Months. By Letters received this Day from Genoa and Leghorn, all Accounts agree, that the French and Spaniſh Squadrons, the firſt amounting to Sixteen Men of War of the Line, and the latter to Seventeen, are out of Toulon, but cannot be certain where they are. By Letters from Captain Osborn, dated the 20th Inſtant, from Gibraltar, there is an Account, that he parted from Sir John Balchen off of Cape Spartel the 13th Inſtant, and the next Day got ſafe into Gibraltar with his Convoy; that the Day following, in the Evening, the Saphire arrived there with her Convoy from England; and that there are 14 Sail of French Men of War in Cadiz Bay.

BANKRUPTS.

John Michel, of the Pariſh of Thames Ditton, in the County of Surry, Dealer and Chapman.

William Kington, of Stratford upon Avon, in the County of Warwick, Grocer.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	11 45	00 00

Bank Stock, 145. India, Nothing done. South Sea, Nothing done. Old Annuity, 112. New ditto, 110 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 93. Ditto 1743, 92 1-4th to 3-8ths. Ditto 1744, 92 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance, Nothing done. London Aſſurance, 11 1-4th. India Bonds, 2 l. 13 s. to 14 s. Bank Circulation, 2 l. 7 s. 6 d. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 117. Equivalent, 110. Tickets, 11 l. 2 s. 6 d.

To the Proprietors of Eaſt-India Bonds.

NOtice *is hereby given, that 'tis agreed to call a general Meeting of the ſaid Proprietors, that they may uſe their Endeavours with the Company to leſſen the Intereſt they at preſent pay on their Capital Stock, in order to enable them to pay One-half* per Cent. *more Intereſt on their Bonds; which will be inſiſted on. The Time and Place of Meeting will ſoon be advertiſed in this, and all the other Publick News Papers.*

This Day is Publiſh'd,

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A PRACTICAL DISCOURSE on IMPOTENCY, and SEMINAL WEAKNESSES in Men from whatever Cauſe proceeding, and alſo on BARRENNESS in Women: Directing how they may be infallibly cured, and thoſe Men become able to propagate their Species who thro' Imbecility, Seminal Diſorders, &c. have for ſeveral Years thought it impoſſible; and ſuch Women rendered fruitful who have been deem'd incurably barren for many Years; With a clear and very particular Account of Generation and Conception. And a Digreſſion concerning the Method of begetting SONS rather than DAUGHTERS, or of DAUGHTERS rather than SONS. Alſo of Miſcarriage in Women, and how it may aſſuredly prevented, even in thoſe who have miſcarried nine or ten times before; with Directions to Ladies how to conduct themſelves during their Pregnancy, and in Child bed, and how to cauſe a ſafe and eaſy Delivery: Likewiſe ample INSTRUCTIONS to MIDWIVES and NURSES, how to treat the Child-bed Women with Safety and Succeſs, and ſeveral Remedies proper to be adminiſter'd, communicated without Reſerve; as alſo Directions for the better Management of new-born INFANTS, ſo as more certainly to preſerve their Lives; and a Diſſertation concerning ſuckling of Children, and bringing them up by Hand.

To which is annex'd,

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By N. TINDAL, M. A.

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*** *The Second Volume will ſhortly be Publiſhed.*

The ſo-much Fam'd HIPO-DROPS.

WHich in a few Days infallibly cures HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in MEN, and VAPOURS in WOMEN, ſo as never to return again, be they ever ſo ſevere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately ſtriking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as removing the Effects, of thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Train of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigeſtion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, ill-taſted ſour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneaſineſs in the Bowels, which Crudities, offend the Nerves, and, by Conſent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, confuſed Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, Frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowneſs and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders, ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering Pain and Weakneſs in the Back, and other, almoſt innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miſerably affect vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe much fam'd and moſt pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly quell, and at the ſame time annihilate their real Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach nto right Order, creating a good Appetite, reſtoring the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle, and, of conſequence, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly convince.

Whoever takes them for 3 Days only, will be ſenſible they are abſolutely to be dependedupon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs Keys and Star in Cornhill, below the Royal Exchange, at 5 s. the Bottle with printed Directions at large.

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